lents, and reproaches and rails—but when does it thunder down into the soul and shatter all senti-

mentality, as pure Passion necessarily must? 3. Then, too, Italian music is monotonous. There is, after all, excepting Rossini's buffa, but one Italian school. The masters are not essentially different. They all see life from the same point of view. One work of Donizetti, or Bellini, or Verdi, or Mercadante-if so poor a composer may adaptation of all powers to one end-which we be admitted to such society—is the echo of another. We hear the same thing in Lucrezia that we heard in Lucia. The same in Norma that we had in the Somnambula, although it may be set to very different words. There is no gradation in this music. It is all tender or trifling, except Rossini's, who owes, however, an inexpressible debt to the national songs of Italy.

So much was necessary to say in order to explain, indirectly, the character of Jenny Lind's singing. She sings the simple sentiment of the music, quite irrespective of the associations in the theme of the opera, and entirely scornful of any conventional standard of a proper style. In Casta Dica we have represented the priestess and the woman. It is not the voluptuous and Venetian Lucrezia Bergia with a sickle in her hand, or lovelorn Lucia in the woods. The moon breathes peace into her servant's soul, and in the prayer there is a solemnity and tender tranquility which

we do not recall in any other artist. -So true was Jenny Lind's treatment of this. that we seemed for the first time to feel the full meaning of the song. We do not hesitate to say, that she illustrated it beyond the idea of the au hor-as a fine painter takes a hint from a pen ine, and leaves a perfect picture upon the page-It was what the Casta Diva should be. It was finer and more artistic than Adelaide Kemble's endering-which, although we cherish it among he pleasantest musical memories, was not so primitive and moon-influenced as this. There was only the trace of one great human emotion in Jenny Lind's, which appeared in the joyful intensity of invitation in the Allegre. Then the Priestess was a woman again entirely-yet not a Roman Donna, nor a Neapolitan fisher girl, nor a Venetian lady of luxurious love-but full of the forest, the sky and the stars-still and always a Druidess. This same individuality and artistic perception of character was remarkable in the "Care Compagne," from the Somnambula-in the " Qui la voce," from the Puritani-in the " Edgardo," from Lucia -in all the "Fille du Regiment" and "Elisie d'Amore" music, and generally in all that she sang from these Masters.

Like a true artist, in singing these songs Jenny Lind recarded the essential character of the music and the proprieties of the Concert room. Yet, whoever carefully followed her singing, could not fail to feel the tranquil truth of her interpreta-

The same is true of her sacred singing. But it was impossible not to feel in all she did, her superiority and separation from what she was doing, without which there can be no dramatic ar tistic success. Jenny Lind was as distinctly her self in the Messiah as in the Fille du Regiment The identification of the artist's self with the character he represents, is a crude conception of any art. The success of Painting is not the exact imitation of nature, in which Teniers surpassed it a pasel-nor is deception the final success of acting, When we go to the play we do not expect to see the individual Norma or Hamlet, for an involuntary consciousness goes with us that it is impossible. The moment that we see life, or an exact imitation of life, that instant the artistic enjoyment which we are seeking, disappears, and w are subject to the real emotions which are incom-patible with that enjoyment. If we could be traly deceived into tancying that we be-held the actual sorrows and tragedies of Lu-erezia or Lucia, we could not endure it patiently, and certainly would no more seek it as a recreation, than we should visit Bedlam and Bridewell for the same purpose. Hence, Goethe says, in criticising the Laocoon, that the prominent impression of any work of art must be pleas ant. This is one of the essential requirements of art, and is again most forcibly illustrated by Rachel, throughout whose performance the spectator has the utmost and purest artistic enjoyment because there is no attempt to cajole him into a belief that he beholds reality. This crude conception is practically criticised in Madame Tussand's exhibition in London, where there is a collection of colored wax effigies of famous Opera in New York. people, with real hair and characteristic clothes. You are deceived, certainly, and perhaps, like the present critic, deceived to that degree that you address observations to a neighbor upon the bench, who turns out to be a painted Mr. Cobbett. But although the triumph of exact imitation is perfect, you do not have that pure and legitimate pleasure in art which the colorless Antinous, Apollo and Venus afford you.

The confirmation of this idea, at which we only hint, is another lewel in Jenny Lind's crown of praise. But we must respect the limits of paper and patience, and hurry along to the end.

If any "friend or lover" lends us his ear this morning he is now probably making one or all of three mistakes: He declares that this critic does not like or appreciate Italian music; or, that he does not admit any essential difference between North ern or Southern natures; or, that he is entirely too indiscriminate in supposing that because as artist does one thing well he does everything well.

But we do love Italian music with the inevita ble and appreciating love of one who has sunned his soul a year long in Italy-and it is because we feel through it the truth of its origin, that we do not wish to injure our delight by a claim too broad The sadness and sunniness and sensuousness of Italy sing in its song. Its flery hate, its deadly despair we do not hear there. If you will, the burning soul of the artist makes his hand unsteady so that he cannot draw the outline deeply and firm. We think, rather, that the artistic power is the gift, only of Italians of sentiment. Italian life is deeper and wilder than its art. Cool-headed and firm banded Shakspere must tell its stories of Romeo and Portia. German Mozart must malediously murmur its love-meanings. Although, if Lucrezia Borgia or Marino Faliero had themselves been artis's, they would have disproved what we feel. Michel Angelo did disprove it, if we were not speaking of contemporary power and success. For we find also in the Italian music all the meretriciousness and melo-drama of modern Italian life and character, and find, further, that Jenny Lind much more precisely appreciates its character and worth than the great mass of

And we do recognise the essential differences of the North and the South-we do confess with one who, a Northerner, has yet all Southern susseptibilities and soul-

native artists or critics.

"That bright and fierce and fickle is the South, And dark and true and tender is the North." But we must feel also the universality, the cosmopolitanism of great genius and cannot at once allow because a singer is born beyond the Alps that therefore and therefore only she is the better Interpreter of Southern sentiment than a singer soul-teeming with genius and skill whose birth is Rortnern. We do contess, however, and therein allow all that can be fairly claimed, that an equal genius, Southern born, would surpass the Northern in the interpretation of Southern sentiment. Northern. We do confess, however, and therein

sic. That walls, and weeps, and wonders-it re- Malibran, perhaps, was a more excellent exponent of the Italian development of life and character than Jenny Lind. But it was because Malibran, like Jenny, was one of the greatly gifted. It was not alone a fine voice that made her a dramatical lyrist - which is a fact perfectly evident in most of the Italian singers, as Alboni, Persiani, and, to our fancy, Grisi, but that decided and successful insist that with her quality of nature and genius, with her profound perception and power, and, more than all, with the throbbing experience that we have just had, meager and miserable as it necessarily was in the concert-room, she must, by all the laws of Nature, be a finer interpreter of that sentiment than those we are accustomed to hear. And if the audience was disappointed, it was a mistake of ignorance upon their part, and not a real perception of artistic inability. If we care fully consider what the first impression of an audience educated as ours has been is worth, we cannot regard as damnatory, in any particular, its original judgment of Jenny Lind.

Nor do we say, answering the third error, that she is not greater in Northern than in Southern song, only we cannot draw lines in pure Art as we do in tangible Nature. You cannot wall off the North from the South as you do your neighbor's garden from your own. The profoundest meaning of all art is universal and not particular, and therefore the artist who most truly presents to you one phase will a priori be able to present the other with equal power. The world does not know yet if Shakspere was the greater Tragic or Comic Poet, nor is the world apt to allow great genius that is not both at once. The Poet must be Tropical as well as Temperate, but again no less Polar than Tropical. And often while the gene ral character of great power is sunny or sadthe implied possibilities of the opposite mood are perpetually present and are powerful in the precise degree that the actual development is power, ful. Thus if a man is brilliantly witty for a whole night, we fancy the morrow's mortid despondency. We call it flippantly, reaction. But it is a law of life.

So in this regard all that we say is, that when an artist does a thing not only well, but well to a certain degree and with a certain character, that then it may be truly inferred that he would do everything well which was properly a subject for his art. Jenny Lind's Somnambula we know-and we have no doubt that her Norma and her Lucre zia would be very grand and much beyond anything that the stage now offers-not because she is especially adapted for the parts of Lucrezia or Norma by sympathy of nature; but because her genius and artistic perception are greater than those of any other similar artist whom we know. It is simply saying that Raphael could do a mightier work than Bernini. We do not say that he could rival Michael Angelo. But now there is no Michel and why declare that Bernini is necessarily granderthan Raphael, because he affects and imitates

Michel's manner ! The lovers and appreciators of Jenny Lind's fair Northern fascination need not therefore be impatient of our Southern claim for her,-It is conditional and comparative, not absolute. And while the memory of her song yet tones our life, as in the concert room it seemed to suffuse the mighty mass of orchestral sound with beautiful bloom, may we be permitted to quote what we said upon first hearing her in Opera in Berlin: "Artists like Malibran were natures strung upon another key, and in Tragedy were more at home, not more successful or of a clearer tragic conception. For it is the depth, not the general direction or atmosphere of a nature which determines its power in any point to which the circumstances of life direct it. A sentimental person will usually sing mournful songs. but when once a sunny soul which habitually overflows in joy, is stung, there will be no singing so sad. The calm, broad browed, fair haired North is still tender, but unswerving, all-daring and allenduring in love, and the dark, splendid South is no more so. Therefore the Angels are painted serene and golden-haired; but in every true angel heart must be latent an equal devil or the balance of the world is not preserved."

We hope, trusting the tolerance of the present musical feeling, to say something soon of our Opera prospects and the secret of a successful

Delaware County. Monday Nov. 25.

That portion of Delaware County which lies slove the New-York and Eric Railroad, from its wild, rugged and mountainous appearance, will not give the traveler a very favorable impression of it, but that is the poorest and least improved portion of the County. The interior, as well as the northern and western parts are densely set. tled, and, although quite hilly and broken, the land is good-much better than is generally supposed. The inhabitants are mostly of New-England origin, and, as a matter of course, hardy, industrious and intelligent. Even in the " Anti-Rent" towns the land and the improvements are much better than I expected. Along the numerous streams which empty into the two branches of the Delaware River are fine valleys of excellent land and thousands of large and highly cultivated farms. The Dairy business is the principal business in this county, although good crops of rye, corn, oats,

patatoes, &c. are raised This is a flourishing village, containing four or five churches, two hotels, five or six stores, the usual proportion of mechanic shops, &c. and is situated in the western part of the County, 17 miles from Delhi, 13 from Walton, 10 from Oneonta, and about the same distance from Unadilla.

The "Delaware Institute." in this village, is a large stone edifice, four or tive stories high, and has usually over 300 pupils. It is one of the largest and best institutions of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to visit the interior of this County, leave the New York and Eric Railrord at County, leave the New York and Life Huntorn at Chehocton and pass some 12 miles through a dense forest over an excellent plank-road to Walton, 20 miles from the Railroad at Chehocton, and thence 17 miles over a good road to Delhi. It is the intion to plank this road, from Walton to Delhi, next Summer, and to construct a good turnpike road from Walton to this place. There is already a daily stage running from this place (Frankin) to Chabacton via Walton and passengas laguaches. nehocton, via Walton, and passengers leave here

about 9 o'clock the same evening At Deposit a plank road is nearly completed to South Bainbridge, Chenango, a distance of 16 miles, which will attract the business and trave miles, which will attract the business and travel from nearly all of Chenango and Otsego Counties, and must add very much to the business of that already flourishing village. Another plank-road is nearly completed from Deposit to Cannonsyille, distant 8 miles, whence it is to be made to Una-

at 4 o'clock in the morning and reach your City

The inhabitants are becoming awakened to the importance of improving their roads, even where they do not plank them, and making them round

they do not plank them, and making them round instead of over all the hills in their route.

There are a goodly number of stannch Whigs even in Old Delaware, and they claim that this County is entitled to the credit of electing Washington Hunt. The Fugitive Slave law does not go down at all here, nor do the "Silver Grays."

Yours, very respectfully.

W. Mr. Jacob Strawn, an extensive landholder and cattle-dealer, and probably the wealthiest citizen of Illinois—owning 40,000 acres of land in that State—was brought down to St. Louis from the Illinois River on the 15th inst. in a state of in-sanity. He is in charge of his friends, and on his

Ecclesiastical Reform to Pledmont. We take the following from a Review in the Lendon Daily News of a volume containing the Debates in the Sardinfan Parliament on what is

commonly known as the Siccardi Law:

The law for the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and privileges, known by the name of their originator Siccard, have acquired from subsequent events a natoricty and importance which at first seemed scarcely to attach to them. The abolition of privileges which were directly at variance with the new constitution of the Sardinian States, with the new constitution of the Sardinian States, and which had previously been abolished in every other Catholic country in Europe, ought, one would have thought to have been almost a matter of course, and to which the court of Rome could not reasonably object. Strange to say, however, not only is the absolutist and tyriannical Plus IX. of 1850 opposed to it, but the liberal, constitutionalist, and reforming Plus IX of 1842 and 1848 was acqually decided not, the could help it to place rally decided not, if he could help it, to place Prediment on a level with other Catholic countries in this respect. The fact we believe to be, that even at the time of this greatest liberality, Plus IX, was unwilling to annihilate the only example of ecclesiastical immunities that remained in Eu-IX. was unwilling to annihilate the only example of ecclosiastical immunities that remained in Europe. Such an example was too valuable a precedent to appeal to, in the strugt c of the Catholic Church to regain its privileges in other countries, to be seartified on any conditions whatsoever; and not even if Pins IX, had continued a reformer would be ever have willingly yielded to the representations of the court of Turin on this point. The Sardinian ministry has been much blamed by its friends as well as its enemies for its precipitation in this matter, but we really do not see what other course was open to it but to realise the long-expressed wishes of the people, and then let the Pope accommodate himself to the argency as he best may. It certainly seemed a hopeless attempt to obtain by negotiation in 1850 what the Abbe Rosmani himself, a man of preeminent reputation for piety and orthodoxy, and a most particular favorite of the Pope, could not effect in 1848. Even had negotiations been practicable, the compromise agreed on would not effect in 1848. Even had negotiations been practicable, the compromise agreed on would have been only a half measure, and would have given no satisfaction to the chambers or the people. Whereas the measure carried in its integrity, and regarded as the forerunner of other retorms, and regarded as the forerunner of other retorms, ple. Whereas the measure carried in its integrity, and regarded as the forerunner of other reforms, has carned the highest popularity for the King and the ministry, and renstated the Piedmontese people in the confidence of the rest of the Italians. We admit that the position of antagonism into which Piedmont is thus brought with the reaction which is for the moment triumphant in the rest of Italy, is one of undoubted peril. Austria has been threatening an intervention, and would fulfill her threat if she dared. The French Government has been weak, treacherous, and base, on this, as well as on every other point, where the liberties of Italy have been concerned. The Sardinian envoy has met with the worst possible reception from the Pope; and the latter is said to be preparing an excommunication of the Piedmontese on masse. All this denotes a grave and serious crisis. But after all, it must have come in one form or mother. The Sardinian ministry had to choose between two evils; and we think they have chosen the least. They have every. thing to choose between two evils and we think they have chosen the least. They have every-thing to dread that the courts of Austria, Rome, and Naples dare to inflict on them. But they have consolidated the throne of Victor Emanuel, reconciled the Piedmontese to their fellow Italians, and earned for themselves the respect and esteem of all Europe, absolutists and bigots excepted.

ians, and carned for themselves the respect and esteem of all Europe, absolutists and bigots excepted.

The necessity for a reform at once so imperative and so difficult to achieve without injury to the State, was entirely due to the folly of Victor Emanuel I., who, on the recovery of his dominions in 1s14, reestablished all the ancient laws and privileges, without any regard to the requisitions of an era which he and his advisers were fatally incompetent to understand. The concordat of 1sell, by which the relations of Piedmont to the Holy See had been regulated, was superseded, and everything reverted to the ancient regime. Not only that, but clerical influence became predominant in every branch of the Government. For the next 30 year the Jesuits were all powerful in Piedmont, and the country was nearly as much an ecclesiastical dominion, and exhibited all the evils of clerical misgovernment as forcibly as the States of the Church itself. Education was entirely in the hands of the Jesuits; a rigid censorship repressed all utterance of public opinion; and the threats of Austria negatived every movement of political amelioration. This state of things lasted for the third of a century; and what was the end of it? An interaction strungle with the giant power of Austria; and a hostility to the Jesuits, of which the ablest living member of the Catholic clergy was the organ and the leader. If it were not a special and palpable judgment of Providence, it would seem strange that those Jesuits can nowhere make themselves beloved. They had the whole of the dominions and the influence of the House of Savoy at their back for more than thirty years; and no where are they more hated. Even in the Island of Sardinia, among the most ignorant and of Savoy at their back for more than thirty years; and no where are they more hated. Even in the Island of Sardinia, among the most ignorant and bipoted population in Europe, worse than the Maltese or the Majoreans, no attachment is felt to them. The expulsion of the Archbishop of Cagliari, an avowed Jesuit, was bailed with the loudest receiving by the islandars. Schulde est rejoicings by the islanders. Secluded and priest ridden Sardinia is as resolute as Piedmont or Savoy, that clerical jurisdiction shall be limited

to spiritual matters. Of course in such a state of feeling as this, direct opposition to the Siccardi laws was principally continued to the Assistant laws was principally continued to the Assistan chambers. Even among these some were found to support the ministerial project, and few speech-es in its favor were abler or more effective than that of M. Turcotti. We quote the closing para-arch of his process.

graph of his speech.
"What after all, are the privileges of a distinct what after an, are the protection of the tribunal in comparison with other more important liberties? Let true believers enjoy liberty, and the church will be sure to enjoy it too. If we talk of the Roman apostolic church as spiritual saministration, does it not enjoy in Piedmont all the most important liberties! Or must we suppose requires more here than elsewhere; in nt and in France than at Naples, at Rome, What does that mean? of its very numerous secular and regular lergy. The King, the two chambers, the nobles be powerful of the nation, are all in its favor. If supported by the laws and by the people-plomatists, men of wealth, and men of the thest genius, with their books and journals, all toll for its interests. Governments coalesce and go into debt for it. For it foreign armies combat and mighty fleets are put in motion. The treas-ures of the bankers, whether Catholic or Heretic, ristian or anti Christian, are all at its service offisical of an entertain and a considered, we exclusively in the considered, we exclusively of speech, not only in Parliament, but in pulpits and public places, a privilege hich laymen are not allowed. Government t interiere with our use of the the press an we be denied the privilege of using for the attrests of the church the all powerful means of confessional, or of instructing the people pub-ly in church. We alone have the privilege of working them by the sound of bells, and, in a thin sense, of constraining them to listen to certain sense, of constraining them to listen to our admonitions. All these liberties are guaranteed to us by the constitution and by the laws. And shall we be now so tenacious, under the pretext of religion, as to enter into a violent straggle for a paltry privilege that is more injurious than useful to the greater part of the clergy? For my part I cheerfully renounce it.

"I in my conscience down the law research by

I in my conscience deem the law proposed by "I in my conscience deem the law proposed by the ministry most just, religious, and respectful to the church, especially after the explanations entered into by ministers; and I am entirely persuaded that it ought to be acceptable not only to the greater part of the enlightened clergy, but generally to the whole people, and I do not ap-prehend any disturbances in consequence, unless some malignant or interested clergyman or monk-his country's enemy, should, by money or persua-sion, get together a mob of the dregs of the neosion, get together a mob of the dregs of th e. If we are to be influenced by fears of that and, we ought to abstain altogether from making wlaws, since the danger suggested in this case will equally apply to every other. We might as well shut up Parliament at once, and renounce constitution; or at least bid adjeu to all the reforms which are its necessary consequences.

"As regards waiting the good pleasure of the supreme pontiff, I do not conceive it to be either necessary or useful, and that for the reasons set forth by the many speakers who have preceded me in the defense of this bill. Even if it might here the decrease of this one. From the things have been expedient in times more peaceful than the present, I look upon it now as useless, injurious, and in fact impossible. Useless, since the experiment has already been repeatedly made in vain; injurious, since the country would be for a long time deprived of a necessary reform; and impossible, since, let the world say what it will, I for my part doubt that Plus IX is at this moment

afree agent; and it is out of the question making a concordat with a Pope who is, so to say, a prisoner. That is my opinion. I have my suspicion that the Pope is nothing better than a captive in the hands of diplomatists and despots, who make a sport of the interests of the Pope, as they despot to the same and the spots of the same and the spots of the same and the same and the spots of the same and the

a sport of the interests of the Pope, as they do with those of all true believers who manifest their attachment to civil and religious liberty.

This, our readers will admit, as a very frank and spirited expression of epinion by a clerical deputy. There are few debates where the cry of the "Church in danger" is raised, that the same arguments would not be applicable. Nor is M. Turcotti by any means a solitary example of clerical approval of the Siccardi law. Petitions in its favor were extensively signed by the dergy sometimes to the number of thirty, forty, fifty, or more from a single district. One petition from Genoa had more than ninety elected signatures. We mention these facts to show that though the hierarchy be generally hostile to the reform, it is

We mention these facts to show that though the hierarchy be generally lostile to the reform, it is not so among the inferior clergy.

With the exception of such clerical dignitaries as had seats in either chamber, the principal opposition was carried on by Count Balbo, and other ex-ministers of the various administrations which preceded the present. They one and all admitted the necessity of the reform, and their objections solely concerned what they deemed the impolicy of proceeding with the bill before the Pope's consent had been obtained. The uniform reply of ministers to this was, that everything that could be done in the way of conciliation had been tried and failed. That this was the fact will more clearly appear from a recapitulation of the various negotiations with Rome, which we copy from an official source:

ficial source: In the month of November, 1847, Count Avet In the month of November, 1847, Count Avet sent a note to Rome on the abolition of ecclesias tical privileges, which were to disappear like many others. In May, 1848, Count Sclopis sent a second note, based on the same principles deducible from the Constitution. The Pope instituted a commission at Rome, with Cardinal Antonelli at its head, to examine the question: M. Pareto, then Minister Plenipotentiary, had several conferences with the commission, and requested his Government to send a project of the law drawn up in articles. This was compiled with the Pope and the commission examined the project, and at length Cardinal Antonelli sent a counter project in the name of the Pope, solumnly declaring that and the commission examined the project, and at length Cardinal Antonelli sent a counter project in the name of the Pope, solomnly declaring that the Holy Father would never consent to more ample concessions. This counter project contained such impossible chanes, that the Piedmontese Government considered it in the light of a contrivance to gain time, until M. Pareto positively declared that the document in question contained the real views of the Holy See. Since negotiation would have been impossible if the Papal court intended not to deviate from its project, the Abbe Rosmini was sent to Rome to see whether there was any chance of coming to a better understanding. M. Rosmini sent in no notes, but took every means of ascertaining the intention of the Pope and his councillors; and seeing them firm in their determination of upholding their project to the letter, he recommended his Government to treat on that basis. This the court of Turin refused, and M. Rosmini resigned. Baron Demargherita made a last effort, and sent Count of the too of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort, and sent Count of the Rosmini made a last effort. Demargherita made a last effort, and sent Count Siccard to the Papal court. After several inter-views with Cardinal Antonelli and the other Carviews will carminal Antoneni and the other Cardinals, he too was obliged to give up the matter. The Piedmontese Government recalled Siccardi, and having exhausted all the rules of courtesy, determined to follow the example of other Catholic princes, who had abolished ecclesiastical privileges before that time.

We regret that our space does not permit us to give any particular secount of these interesting

We regret that our space does not permit us to give any particular account of these interesting delates, which occupied six days in the Chamber of Deputies, and four days in the Senate. The majorities in favor of the bill were very large all through. That in favor of the first part of the bill was 150 to 20 or live for the law to one against it. The numbers voting on the section restricting the number of holidays were 107 to 42. And the division on the third section of the law, forbidding ecclesiastical establishments and inheritances without the previous consent of Government, had 128 votes in its favor and only 7 against. The numbers in the Senate on the first section or general body of the law were of for and 20 against. numbers in the Senate on the first section or general body of the law were of for and 20 against. It will be seen that an overwhelming majority of both chambers (including the extreme left, ordi-narily in opposition) supported the ministers, and that if the Pope chooses to excommunicate the au-thors of the project, whether King, ministry, or deputies, he will have to encounter the resentdeputies, he will have to encounter the resentment and the obstinate resistance of the whole
body of the people. We add here the text of the
first part of the law as subsequently proclaimed:
Vitterio Emanuel II, &c.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have
adopted, and we have ordained and ordered
as follows:
ARTICLE, I. Civil causes between ecclesias-

ARTICIE. 1. Civil causes between ecclesiastics and the laity, or between ecclesiastics alone, shall be referred to civil jurisdiction, whether the actions are of a personal nature or of a real or mixed character of whatever kind.

ART. 2. All causes concerning the right of naming, either actively or passively, to ecclesiastical benefices, or to the property of them, or to any other ecclesiastical establishment whatever, shall be regarded as other professions, and shall be placed under the civil jurisdiction.

san be regarded as oner processors, and shall be placed under the civil jurisdiction.

ART. 3. Ecclesiastics are subject as the other citizens to all the penal laws of the State. Under these laws it is contemplated that causes shall be adjudicated in conformity with the forms established by the law of procedure in the lay tribunals, without distinction as regards crimes, offenses, and contraventions

civil tribunals, saving always to the ecclesias cal authorities the exercise of its attributes to he application of spiritual penalties in conformity with the terms of the ecclesiastical laws.

ART, 5. If the causes contemplated in the preizance of the judge of appeal, so that care hall be taken to sustain the stability of the ex-ting laws. The judge of appeal shall have the egnizance of the cause, and shall determine as

In cases of refuge in churches, or other ART. 6. Interests of relate in currents of the places of immunity, such persons who are under orders for capture under the proper process may be immediately followed and arrested, as in other places, in contemity with the rules established in the code of riminal procedure. In arrests, however, regard must be had to the character of the place, so that he necessary caution is taken that no disturbance is excited during the exercise of Divine worship but in the shortest possible time application shoul-

but in the shortest possible that epiperacular and the made to the rector of the church in which it is proposed to execute the arrest.

ART. 7. The Government of the King is desired to present to the Parliament a form of law for the regulation of marriage contracts in their relationships of the regulation of the regu tions with the civil laws, for the pointing out th capacity of the contracting parties, and the form and effect of such contract. flect of such contract.

Keeper of the Seuls, the Secretary of State,

Ministers for International Affairs, the Minis the Ministers of international Analys, the Minister of Grace and Justice, are charged with the execution of the present law, which shall be registered and published, and inserted among the nets of the Government.

Tunis, the short April, 1850.

Garrago Nicks.

Such and so moderate are the provisos, similar those in force in every other Catholic country Europe, even in Spain, as deputy after deputy marked, the enactment of which in the Sar-pan States was treated as an attempt at schism, nd sought to be hindered by every means that the duplicity of the Papal court and the terrorism Austria and Naples could devise. If Piedmont not at this moment occupied by Austrian troops is not the will, but the courage and the funds hat have been wanting. Not the least scandalous and demoralising of

the privileges thus abolished was the right of asylum to criminals. It was everywhere grossly abused in the Sardinian States, but worst of all abused in the Sandhian Texts, in the island itself. Nor was this privilege a nuisance to the subjects of the House of Savoy alone. Clerical criminals from foreign countries took refuge in Sardhia or in Piedmont. The famous or infamous Cure Mingrat found an asylum there, and the instances of the French Governent, whether made in good faith we know a cure his extradition were insufficient to procure his extradition. He was for a long time concealed in the very fortress of Fenestrelle where Archbishop Franzoni himof Fenestrelic where Archosacop Franzon has self was recently a prisoner. Another case of clerical impunity almost equally notorious, was that of the Frate Monghero, who murdered the husband of the woman he had seduced. In this case not only did the monk escape punishment, but likewise the guilty wife who sided him in the nurder so that not only the clerical assass in but the lay murderess, were shielded by ecclesiastical

Equally demoralising in another sense were

the holidays, some twenty in number on which labor was prohibited, under the penalties of a law which the Jesuits took care rigidly to enforce.—

Grande also indicates that the boundaries of the sixveholding States are fixed and our doom trop, which the Jesuits took care rigidly to enforce.— These holidays are by the new law reduced to six, and the resources of the laboring population augmented by the twenty fourth part of a year; no scanty boon in a climate so uncertain and a soil so niggardly as that of Savoy. It would be curious, if we had time to examine some of the evil effects attributed to these holidays, and the arguments, economical and statistical, which the deputies adduced in favor of their abolition. Yet, deputies addinged in favor of their abolition. Yet, strange to say, such is the attachment to established usages, that this part of the law was opposed by a larger number than any other.

The most applicated speech in the whole debate was that of the Count Cavour, Editor of the

Risorgimento and lately appointed Minister Commerce and Agriculture, in the room of the deceased minister Santa Rosa. The functions deceased minister Santa Rosa. The functions of the Minister of Marine bave on this occasion beer separated from those of War, and added to those separated from those of War, and added to those of Commerce and Agriculture. Count Cavour's is an able speech certainly, but not superior, we should say scarcely equal, to others in the volume. His popularity in the Chamber is very great; and his entrance into the ministry is the best proof that could be given of their resolution not to yield to the threats either of Anstria or of the Pope. The events which followed the passing of the Siccardi laws—the letter of Archbishop Franzoni, ordering an ecclesiastic in his diocese who had prosecuted another ecclesiastic in a civil court to

prosecuted another ecclesiastic in a civil court to discontinue his proceedings—his trial, condemna-tion, and month's imprisonment in consequence— the death of Santa Rosa shortly after the Archhishop's liberation, and the retusal of the sacra-ment to him, by the Archbishop's order—the fary of the people in consequence; the fresh trial, conviction, and banishment of Franzoni, and the expulsion likewise of Masongin. Archbishop of Cagliari, from Sardnia—will be familiar to those among our readers who take an interest in foreign politics. There have been many minor instances of bigotry on the part of the ultra clergy which may have escaped their notice. One of these is the threat of refusal of the sacraments to subscibing to the other. the threat of reasar of the sacraments to she scribers to the Sucardi monument. On the other hand, nothing can exceed the popularity of the King and the ministry. And the desire for further reforms, though not in the least schismatical in its tendencies, is of a nature to alarm and irritate the court of Rome to the utmost degree. The revenues of the Archbishoptic of Tarin have been sequestered. A billfor the more equal distribution and equitable administration of clerical revenues has been spoken of. The municipal councils are petitioning for this and other measures; and, in the thing of the councils are petitioning for this and other measures; and, in the thing of the councils are petitioning for the councils are petitioning for this and other measures; and, in short, the Fledmontese are in the humor, if provoked to deal as summarily with ecclesiastical privileges and property as ever was done in France or Spain. After all, Fledmont has done France or Spain. After all, Piedmont has done no more than France and other countries have done before, in rejecting concordats, or passing laws which necessitated new arrangements with the Roman See. And though Piedmont is weak politically, and especially enfeebled at present by struggles and sarifices beyond her strength, we have that reliance on her sense and spirit th she will come victorious out of this contest with the outrecuidance of the Court of Roma.

The Nashville Convention-Closing Scenes As a part of the history of the times we put ish from the Nashville Banner, the last day's pro ceedings of the Southern Convention. The Ten nessee delegation, it will be seen, dissented from the Report and Resolutions finally adopted

the Report and Resolutions hually adopted:

Mr. Gordon, of Va. gave his opinion that it would be best to recommit the report of the Committee before the Convention, when he hoped they would be able to present a series that would meet the approbation of the entire Convention. This was agreed to, and the Committee withdrew.

The Convention then took a recess of half an loar. At the expiration of that time, the Chairman of

At the expiration of that time, the Chairman of the Committee said he had been instructed by the Committee, unanimously, to report the preamble as before reported, with the exception of a single verbal correction, striking out all the resolutions and substituting the following:

We, the Delegates from a portion of the States of this confederacy, make this exposition of the causes which have brought us together, and of the rights which the State we represent are entitled to under the compact of the Union.

We have among us two races, marked by such distinctions of color and physical and moral quali-

distinctions of color and physical and moral quali-ties as forever forbid their living together on terms of social and political equality. The black race have been slaves from the ear-

liest settlement of our country, and our relations of master and slave have grown up from that time. A change in those relations must end in convulsion and the entire ruin of one or both

When the Constitution was adopted, this relation of master and slave, as it exists, was ex-pressly recognized and guarded in that instru-ment. It was a great and vital interest, involving our very existence as a separate people then as

well as now.

The States of this Confederacy acceded to that mpact, each one for itself, and ratified it as

If the non slaveholding States, who are parties to that compact, disregard its provisions and en-danger our peace and existence by united and de-

dangerour peace and existence by united and el-hierate action, we have a right as States, there being no common arbiter, to secode. The object of those who are urging on the Fed-eral Government in its aggressive policy upon our institutions, is, beyond all doubt, to overthrow them, and to abolish the existing relation between master and slave. We feel authorized to assert this from their own declarations, and from the history of events in this country for the last few

To abolish slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia-to regulate the sale and transof slaves between the States, to exclude slave holders with their property from the territories, to admit California under the circumstances, we hold to be all parts of the same system of measures and subordinate to the end they have in view which is openly avowed to be the overthrow of

We make no aggressive move. We stand up

We make no aggressive move. We stand upon the defensive. We invoke the spirit of the
Constitution and claim its guarantees. Our rights,
our independence, the peace and existence of our
families depend upon the issue.

The federal Government has within a few years
acquired by treaty and by triumphant war, vast
territories. This has been done by the councils
and the arms of all, and the benefits and rights
helong alike and equally to all the States. The elong alike and equally to all the States. The deral Government is but the common agent o the States united and represents their conjoined sovereignty over subject matter granted and defined in the compact.

The authority it exercises over all acquired territors must be good forth.

The authority it exercises over all acquired ter-ritory must, in good faith, be exercised for the equal benefit of all the parties. To prohibit our citizens from settling there with the most valu-able part of our property, is not only degrading to us as equals, but violates our highest constitution-al rights. rights. Restriction and prohibitions against Slavehold-

ng States, it would appear, are to be the fixed and settled policy of the Government, and those tates that are hereafter to be admitted into the Federal Union from their extensive territories will but confirm and increase the power of the majority; and he knows little of history who cannot read our destiny in the future if we fail to do our duty now as a Free People. We have been harrassed and insulted by those

who ought to have been our brethren, in their con-stant agitation of a subject vital to us and the peace of our families. We have been outraged by their gress misrepresentations of our moral and social habits, and by the manner in which they have de nonneed us before the world. We have had on property enticed off and the means of recovery denied by our co States in the Confederacy. We have been denied our rights in the Territories of een denied our rights in the Territories of on, which we were entitled to as politica equals under the Constitution. Our peace has been endangered by incendiary appeals. The Union, instead of being considered a fraternal bond, has been used as the means of striking at

bond, has been used as the means of straining acour vital interests.

The admission of California, under the circumstances of the case, confirms an authorized and revolutionary seizure of the public domain, and the exclusion of near half the States of the Confederacy from equal rights therein, destroys the line of 30° 30° which was originally acquiesced in as a matter of compromise and peace, and appropriates to the Northern States 120,000 square miles below that line, and is so gross and palpamiles below that line, and is so gross and palpamiles below that line, and is miles below that line, and is so gross and palpa ble a violation of the principles of justice and quality as to shake our entire confidence in any curity to be given by that majority who are welcomed with power to govern the future

destiny of this confederacy

The recent purchase of territory by Congress
from Texas as low down as 32 deg. on the Rio

slaveholding States are fixed and our doom re-scribed so far as it depends upon the will of the

the thorn their rights and are resolved to maintim them be the consequence what it may.

We have no powers that are binding upon the
States we represent. But in order to produce
system and concerned action we recommend the
following resolutions, viz.

Resided, That we have resolutions and

ed.

Resolved, That a union of the States is a union of squat and undependent sovereignities, and that the powers dele-

Resolved. That all the evils anticipated by the South, and

ment of Texas—by the aboution of the slave trained and the ematicipation of slave carried into the District of Columbia for sale.

Reserved, That we earnestly recommend to all parties in the save-shocking States to refuse to go into or constrained any National convention whose object may be to somitate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States under any party denomination whatsover, until our constitutional rights are secured.

Reserved, That in view of these aggressions and of those threatened and in promising, we carriestly recommend to the slave-holding States of the Linds of the States or convention, to be tend at such time and place as the States desting to be represented may designate to be composed of double the number of their Senators and Representatives in the Ongress of the United States, ensurated with full power and authority to deliberate and act with the view and incention of arresting further aggression, and if possible of restoring the constitutional rights of the South, and if not then to provide for their future safety and independence.

Mr. Gordon said he had been instructed to more the previous question on the adoption of the report.

Mr. A. V. Brown stated in reference to the re-Mr. A V. Brown stated in reference to the report just made, that the delegation stood in the same position as in regard to the first. The parliamentary law did not require the chairman to designate the minority, and he would therefore state, in behalf of Mr. Nicholson and himself, members of the committee from the Tennessee delegation, that they still dissented, and still stood upon the Tennessee platform.

Mr. Nicholson, of Tenn. was aware of the parliamentary law, that the call for the previous question cut off all debate. It was his purpose to have taken part in the discussions of the Convention, and to have defended the position of Tennessee; but he would not throw obstacles in the

nessee; but he would not throw obstacles in the way of an early adjournment, which he knew to be desirable by the members of the Convention. He should, however, reserve the right to make known to his constituents his position.

Mr. A. V. Brown also intended to participate in the discussion, and like his colleague (Mr. N.) would reserve the right to make known his views

to this constituents.

Mr. Donelson trusted he would have an opportunity to express his views. We had heard what

South Carolina had to say-what Alabama had to He was interrupted by Mr. Barnwell, of S. C.,

on a point of order, and Mr. B., somewhat excited, demanded the previous question.

The previous question was called by the Chair, which was on the adoption of the report as amended and Mr. Donelson called for its reading, which

was ordered.

Mr. Claiborne proposed that on taking the vote, for a particular reason, that the preamble and re-solution be voted on separately. He wished it to be understood now, hereafter, and forever where he stood on the question. No objection was made to the motion or Mr. C. and he with-

The vote was then taken by States, with the following result.
Yeas—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia.
Nav. Traverser.

The President thereupon decided the report

adopted,
And Mr. Donelson moved a reconsideration of the vote. He had voted in the affirmative on the question of adopting the report for the purpose of securing the privilege of making this motion. He desired to record his protest against the unhallowed purposes of the Convention.

lowed purposes of the Convention.

Great confusion here ensued, and the question was raised as to whether, according to the rule of the Convention, an individual member of a delegation voting in the affirmative while the majority of that delegation voted in the negative, thus re-cording the vote in the negative, had the power to move a reconsideration; and after some dis-cussion, in which Mr. Donelson stated that he un-

derstood the purpose of the rule to be to secure to the minority the right of protesting.

The President decided against the validity of the motion of Mr. D. Mr. Donelson had hoped that the courtesy of the

Convention would have been extended to him, but he would not insist upon this point; he should take an opportunity of declaring his views to his constituents, and would separate himself from a proceeding which he deemed unworthy of this Convention.

The motion to adjourn sine die, made by Mr. Clay of Ala. then prevailed, and the Convention

The Author of Alton Locke. To the Editor of the Tribune:

The author of "Alton Locke" will be glad that you have noticed his work in a manner which will be likely to increase its publicity. It is true that he has no American copyright, (when will this international question be settled?) but his object is not profit, it is to bring the sorrows of the many, who suffer before the few who are ignorant of their griefs, and the still fewer who will assist in alleviating them. Can the small number be wondered at? It is so hard for bright and gladwondered at 11 is some by tears for others woes! So few of the rich will say with Elizabeth in the Saint's Tragedy by the same author.
"We sit in a cloud, and sing, like pictured angels, And say the world runs smooth—while right below Welters the black formenting heap of life.

Westers the black fermenting heap of life
On which our State is built;
So few of them will, like bor,
Turn into an alley heath she wall—(of her own Palace,)
And step from earth to hell.
This then was doubtless the motive which led
the rublication of the gungskable work were to the publication of the remarkable work you think so highly of, as well as one of the ideas of the above quoted beautiful poem. It is true that, as you say, "he does not (in this work) announce the Evangel of Peace," but he has done it classified the transport of the control of the contro

the Evangel of Pence," but he has done it clas-where by his writings and by his acts; he is one of the most carneat of the promoters of the Work-ingmen's associations in London, which I spoke of in your number of the 15th inst. He wrote the energetic tract called "Cheap Clothes and Nasty" which is well calculated to deter the rich from respective the produce of sweeting and slowed. purchasing the produce of sweating and slop selling clothing establishments: and He has taken infinite trouble to ascertain what is the best cheap bread for the poor—a subject of much importance in Eugland. To do this effectually he has lived in England. To do this effectually de his vive for weeks entirely on the different kinds of bread as made by himself. He is one of those who teach that Christianity cannot be perfect in this selfish and competitive state of society, that is cannot be perfect until Christian Socialism be practiced. To advocate this doctrine he attended to the competitive state of society and the perfect of the competition of t

practiced. To advocate this doctrine he attended a great meeting of Delegates from industrial bodies lately held in Manchester, and the excellent speeches he there made were well received. His feelings and sentiments can only be appreciated by his own words: "God knows my hears! I have but one object—that is the People."

It is true, as you say, that the public was not prepared by the previous reputation of the author for such a work, but that is because his worth, like that of all such men, could not be known to the public. Those who know Mr. Kingsley—his moral, intellectual and physical energy—the width, depth and warmth of his feelings, are prepared for anything good and powerful from his pared for anything good and powerful from his

en. In your paper November 22, your compositor s me say we are ingenious instead of ingen-UOU#-

NEXT STATE FAIR .- The citizens of Rochester NEXT STATE FAIR.—The citizens of Rochester held a meeting on Thursday evening, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the location of the next State Fair in that city. A Committee of Fifteen was appointed to obtain subscriptions to defray the expenses of necessary buildings, sectian the price of board at hotels, and to secure suitable grounds for the exhibition. The Buffaly papers are putting in claims for that city.

papers are putting in catalas for under day.

An immense distillery has been started at Richmond, Va. which it is calculated, will consume 156,000 bushels of grain annually. The same for a drambards, widows, orbins, crimes ber of drunkards, widows, orphans,

Drep Snow.—The Syracuse Starsays, about a miles south of that city, the snow on Wednesday was very deep. In Otisco and Tully, it was fully 4075 feet deep in some places where it has belied